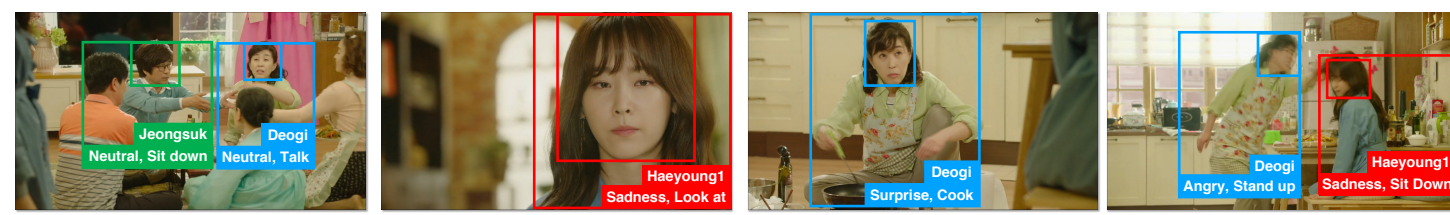


## Background

- How to develop video story understanding models
  - One effective way is to train the models to answer questions about the video story.
  - e.g. TGIF-QA, MarioQA, PororoQA, MovieQA, TVQA
- How to evaluate the degree of intelligence of the models
  - The previous studies are highly-biased and lack of variance in the levels of question difficulty.
- Researches on how to evaluate the degree of video understanding based on human cognitive process have not progressed as yet.

## DramaQA dataset



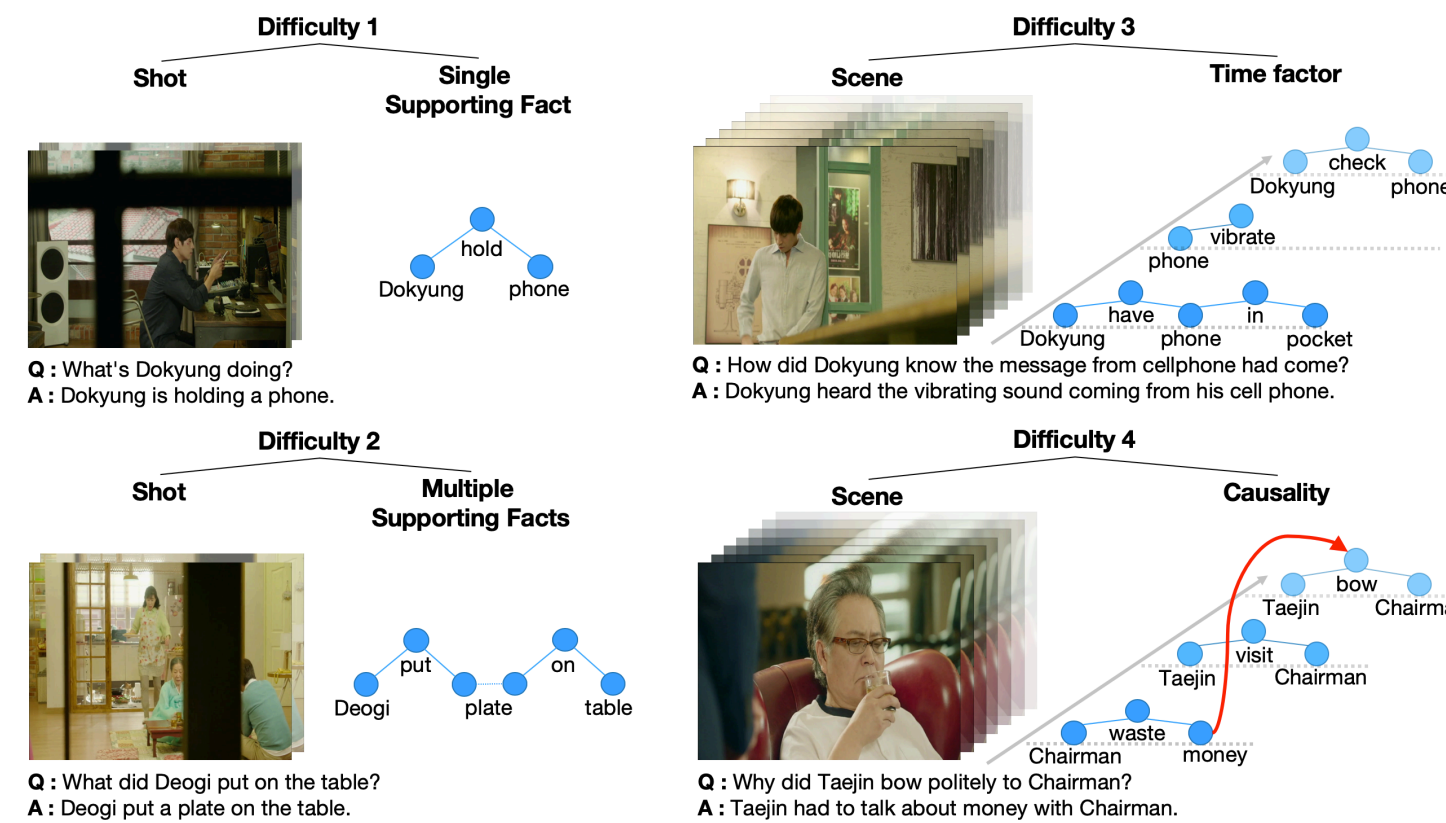
Deogi: Mother, have some pancakes  
Other: Why did you (Deogi) make so much?  
Haeyoung1: I (Haeyoung1)'m not getting married.  
Deogi: What did you (Haeyoung1) say?  
Deogi: You (Haeyoung1) must be out of your mind, saying such things out of the blue.  
Haeyoung1: We (Haeyoung1, Taejin) fought planning the wedding.

Difficulty 1	Difficulty 2	Difficulty 3	Difficulty 4
Q : How is Haeyoung1's hair style? A : Haeyoung1 has a long curly hair.	Q : What did Jeongsuk hand over to the man? A : Jeongsuk handed over a plate to the man.	Q : How did Deogi react when Haeyoung1 said Haeyoung1 won't get married? A : Deogi yelled at Haeyoung1 and hit Haeyoung1's head.	Q : Why did Deogi make food a lot? A : Because Deogi wanted to share the food with her neighborhoods.

- Hierarchical QAs** as an evaluation metric
  - Memory Capacity
  - Logical Complexity
- Character-centered video annotations**
  - Visual metadata
    - bounding boxes, behaviors, and emotions of main characters
  - Coreferenced resolved scripts

## Question-Answer Hierarchy

- Two criteria for classifying QAs into hierarchical levels of understanding
  - Memory Capacity** is the required length of the video clip to answer
  - Logical Complexity** is the required logical reasoning steps to answer



## Comparison with Other Datasets

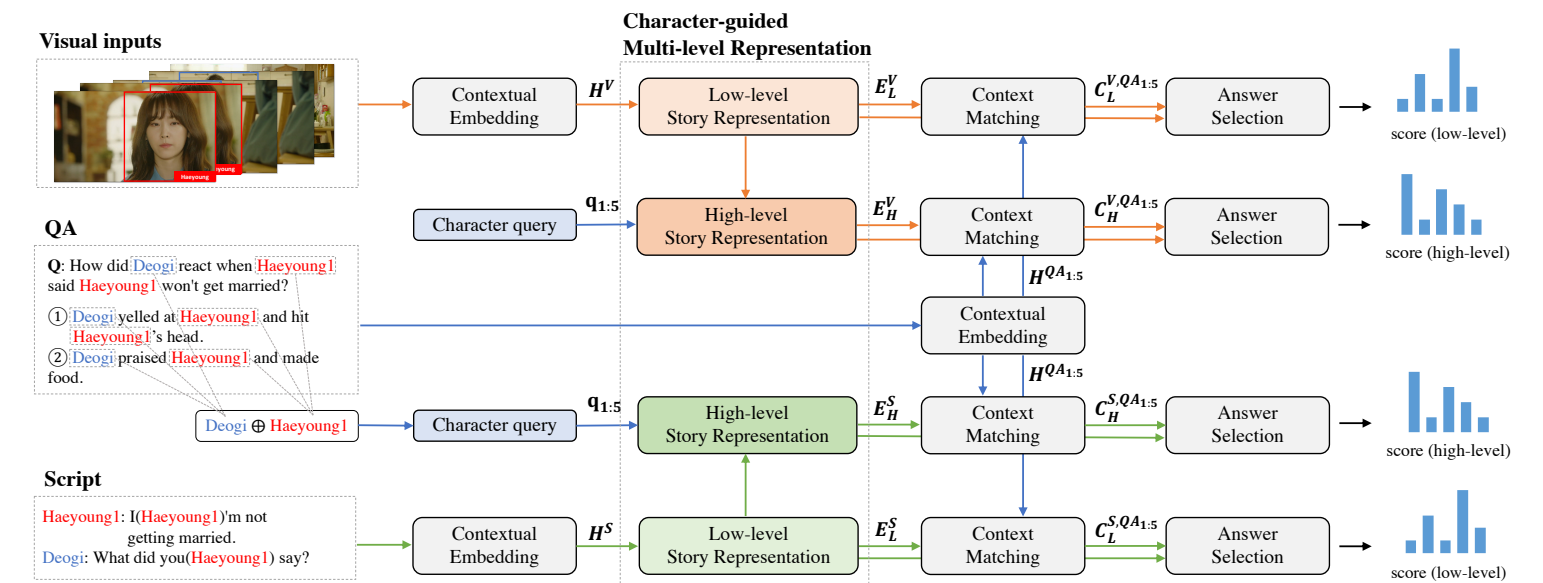
	# Q	# Annotated Images	Avg. Video len. (s)	Textual metadata	Visual metadata	Q. lev
TGIF-QA (Jang et al. 2017)	165,165	-	3.1	-	-	-
MarioQA (Mun et al. 2017)	187,757	-	< 6	-	-	-
PororoQA (Kim et al. 2017)	8,913	-	1.4	Description, Subtitle	-	-
MovieQA (Tapaswi et al. 2016)	6,462	-	202.7	Plot, DVS, Subtitle	-	-
TVQA (Lei et al. 2018)	152,545	-	76.2	Script	-	-
TVQA+ (Lei et al. 2019)	29,383	148,468	61.49	Script	Char./Obj. Bbox**	-
DramaQA	17,983	217,308	3.7 <sup>a</sup> 91.3 <sup>b</sup>	Script*	Char. Bbox, Behavior, Emotion	✓

<sup>a</sup> Avg. video length for shot <sup>b</sup> Avg. video length for scene \* Coreference resolved script \*\* Only mentioned in QAs

- DramaQA provides
  - difficulty levels of the questions.
  - annotations including visual metadata and coreference resolved scripts.
  - tackles both shot-level and scene-level video clips.

## Model and Ablation Study

- Overview of Multi-level Character Matching model



- Ablation Study

Model	Diff. 1	Diff. 2	Diff. 3	Diff. 4	Overall	Diff. Avg.
QA Similarity	30.64	27.20	26.16	22.25	28.27	26.56
S.Only—Coref	54.43	51.19	49.71	52.89	52.89	52.06
S.Only	62.03	63.58	56.15	55.58	60.95	59.34
V.Only—V.Meta	63.28	56.86	49.88	54.44	59.06	56.11
V.Only	74.82	70.61	54.60	56.48	69.22	64.13
Our—High	75.68	72.53	54.52	55.66	70.03	64.60
Our—Low	74.49	72.37	55.26	56.89	69.60	64.75
Our (Full)	75.96	74.65	57.36	56.63	71.14	66.15

## Conclusion and Future Work

- The application area of the DramaQA dataset
  - emotion or behavior analysis of characters
  - automatic coreference identification from scripts
  - coreference resolution for visual-linguistic domain
  - action/face/object recognition or detection
- Future work of DramaQA dataset
  - extend the two criteria of hierarchical QA
  - provide hierarchical character-centered story descriptions
  - provide richer visual metadata including objects and places.